FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

. WHAT THE REBELS SAY OF THE PROPOSED EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER -WILL THEY PERMIT IT !

From Our Own Correspondent. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10, 1861. People on their way to church this morning stopped to discuss briefly in groups the flying rumer, said to be from an authentic source, to the effect that the Government at Washington seriously contemplate withdrawing Minjor Anderson from Fort Sumter and leaving the rebels unsters of the field. Others did not go to church at all, but remained at home or repaired to the loungingplaces to talk over the same subject. The report is received variously; though of course the general feeling is that of exultation over the Federal Government. There are these who would rather fight it out, confident that the result would be the same. A great many doubt, and suspect that the report is but a ruse to cover an attempt about to be made to reënforce Fort Sunter. Having just finished reading the Inaugural, they cannot credit the report. Unless the new powers at Washington want a fight on a large and bloody scale, and civil war close on its heel, it must withdraw Anderson. The state of the case as it actually is, must be dealt with; and should the report prove true it would not at all astonish me. What has made the withdrawal of Major Anderson a military necessity, and on whom the responsibility should rest, are questions that may be discussed when the sense of humiliation shall bave somewhat worn off. To say that Buchanan's policy made it necessary does not tell the whole story. His policy was based more or less on dispatches from Fort Sumter. They barmen zed. And now we have the result-if the report, now in everybody's mouth,

The question occurs to my mind whether or not the rebels will allow Major Anderson to evacuate the Fort, which means to withdraw or retreat from it with what he can take with him, leaving things behind in whatever condition he may choose. Will they not require the garrison to capitulate to them on such terms as may be agreed upon? Will they allow a Government versel to enter the barbor to take Major Anderson and his troops away ? Will he be permitted to spike his guns, and take leave by the cars? Rather, will they not require him to march his command out of Fort Sumter, after be has pulled down his fing, as prisoners, or on conditions amounting to the same thing? That the rebels can, if they are so disposed, impose terms that will make the giving up of the Fort to them as hamiliating as possible to the Federal Government, and all who do not acknowledge Jeff. Davis, there is no doubt. Whether they will be disposed to do so, is another thing.

I am confident that to nobody will the reported step at Washington be a matter of so much asishment as to Gov. Pickens, Gen. Beauregard, and the other military leaders, unless it be the three or four thousand men who stand all prepared for the fight. That it would take place in a very few days has been the confident expectation. It has never entered their minds that it could be otherwise. Of course there are those wiser than anybody else, who say, "I told you so; I never believed there would be a fight." While there is another set who look knowingly and remark that \*it was a fine game, well played; we never had any quarrel with Major Anderson." As to the whole matter, bring us more reports, say I.

## FROM GEORGIA.

THE TROUBLES OF THE NEW CON-FEDERACY.

SAVANNAH, March 8, 1861. To superficial observation there is a very general acquiesence at the South with the new order of things, and with all its consequences. This acquiesence is indeed a matter of necescity. The Secession leaders have gathered in their hands the reins of public authority, and they mean to go on unflinchingly wherever their course leads, regardless of consequences. The aristocratic class had long denied this state of things, and now that fortune has placed the longed-for power in their bands, they will have no scruple about using it in whatever way may seem most effectual to promote the permanent disruption of the American Republic. This class are indeed reckless of consequences, because they have for themselves a surety against personal want. The wants and sufferings which their action may impose upon the poorer classes of society, they care little or nothing about. They have deluded them as to the pretexts for cession, and have burried them blindly into its vortex; now they mean to apply the despotie hand of power to control them where the old means of misrepresentation and ignorance will not answer the purpose. That many of this class are sincere in their convictions, and believe themselves to be unselfish in their motives, we have no doubt. We fully believe, too, that they are inconsiderate of the effect their course is likely to have upon the happiness and prosperity of the mass of the Southern people. They are even now ignorant of the real feelings and wants of the

For, under all this superficial acquiescence, there is a deep and strong current of dissatisfaction, arising from a consideration of the burdens which disunion is going to throw upon the people. In any case, there is an additional burden of taxation to support the new Government. Whether derived from export duties or import duties, or by direct taxation, there will be no escape from it. The institution of a new Govmment, involving the creation of new means of national defence, and the opening of new chansels of communication with the world, its armies, its navies, its officers, its embassadors, its public buildings, its custom-houses, and all this para-pherealia of national organization; all this looms up as a portentous fact, to be grappled with by a people already bending under a weight of unual calmities. These burdens are unavoidable any care. But the burden of war is to be added to thee. To the conscience of the South the trumpet gives no uncertain sound. There is no escape from a contest of strength with the Old Federal Tovernment." Already expenses have been incurred in preparation for it which the South is ill able to bear. Had it not treachprously despoiled the "Old Federal Government" f millions worth of the munitions of war, the South would already stagger under the effort to copply their place. But all these uprolling items to taken cognizance of by the masses, and they

was discussed in a street conversation the other. These men were all "roughs," travel upon their day in our bearing: "Oh!" remarked one, there are plenty of idle men, running around town doing nothing, who will come up and pay intimidate all who offer to vote in opposition to all the expenses!" We leave the reader to im- the party by whom they are hired. In almost all agine the covert bitterness and satire which the words partially convey.

tions of policy. There is the question of cheap fab with these worthies, laughing with counterpostage for one. An examination develops the feited glee at their jokes-for on such occasions inct that Uncle Sam has carried the mails many a joke have they-affecting an immense dethrough the "Confedera ed States" at a dead gree of wounded feeling if they do not drink at less of about one and a half millions of dollars. their expense, and winding up the day's "jolly The new Congress fearing taxation, proposes to get rid of this deficit by increasing the rates and doing away with unprofitable routes. But the dred dollars, according to the importance of the more liberal party says, "It is worth a public sacrifice to contribute to the general diffusion of knowledge throughout the community." Is any in October last exceted a Bell and Everett pole, one slow to see what side the aristocratic party will take on such a question? Diffusion of banner. But they swim with the tide, and watch, knowledge is just the thing they don't care to with an anxious eye, when it turns. Knowing liftle provide for ! They will save the people from of the glory which attaches to our national flag, taxation and too much knowledge at the same except what politicians test them, ail of them time. West do they care about a little increase | being very nliterate men, and caving nothing at of their postage bils!

Then there is the question of the slave-trade. South Carolina already threatens to secode upon this very question: "What is meant," she asks, by putting in the very fundamental act of organization a stigma upon Slavery!" That is where it touches her feelings. But she need not alarm herself unnecess rily. "Constitutions," as Richmond of their fidelity to the South and dire one of the Solons of the new Confederacy ragely hostility to everything North of Mason and Dixremarks, "are not straight-jackets in which to on's line. hamper communities; they can be changed to suit the wants of the people." Should this provision, designed to humbug the Border States John, one of the prominent residents of Creek and the rest of mankind, be incorporated in the Mation, as the denizens of that portion of our permanent Constitution, it will be only a practical cheat. Labor, already deficient in amount, demands that the gates should be opened for the Ethiopina influx. Negroes at \$1,000 to \$1,500 same by many of our charitable citizens for sevare not within the reach of the mass of the eral years past; others consider him more knave Southern people. Hence future expansion will than fool; but all agree that to be reckened on a render the slave-trade still more a necessity, since it is these poorer classes who emigrate. Was not the "liberty of expansion" just what Southern Secession sought! And shall it be company with a man who is half gambler and cheated of its object by any tame scruples about half negro-trader, rode down Main street in a the slave-trade?

The question of the tariff, too, is one on which point, teo, South Carolina feels recessional. Was not that just the thing she has always protested against on the part of the Federal that she means to have it.

Still more troubled in spirit is South Carolina on the question of " slace representation." It is rather odd, to be sure; here we were proudly told was to be seen at last "a Government of white men;" but when it comes to e unting polls, South Carolina insists that a black one is as good as a white one. " Niggers constitute her wealth and power," and she must have ber proper representation. The proportion of black to white population is greater with her than with other States. But she demurs to the mutilation of her darkies; each must count one. There are many, no doubt, who are not more than three-fifths African, but the alloy is of a finer metal, and not a baser.

But there is a still deeper dissatisfaction, among the more intelligent and considerate of the people, in regard to the main question. They have no liking for disunion in any shape. They can see nothing but evil to be derived from it. "There will be no end to it," says one. "The Southern States themselves will divide. Louisiana and Texas will fall off, having different interests. The Yankees bave ships in every sea. Their sails whiten the waters of every portion of the globe. But we have no money, and shall have none. We must fall under the protectorate of France or England. The Cotton States will raise cotton; but they will have no political power; and course no standing among the nations of the earth." The speaker then went on to speak of ancient Greece; how she was destroyed by her own internal divisions; until now she was an ignominious nothing among nations. "And that is the way it will be with us," he continued,

"when we get divided up among ourselves!" Nevertheless, but little hope of return to the old order of things is yet expressed. "Facilis descensus Averni, sed recocare gradum, hie labor, hoc opus est," It will, perhaps, be only when real burdens have become intelerable that Southern pride will listen to the voice of reason. Yet these are revolutionary times," we are told; and there is no telling how much "history" may "be crowded into" the lapsing montas. Just now there is too much martial law about to permit of movements backward. To-day the new flag of the "Confederacy" has been paraded through the streets and saluted. It is an imitation of the "star-spangled banner," only very appropriately diminished in features. It is pretty enough, therefore, and quite good enough to be followed after by slave drum and fife.

To-night there is a rumor abroad that the order has come from Montgomery for one hundred thousand men to stand in arms ready for a call to the field. This is probably an exaggeration; but it shows that the people feel they have a master, and what they expect from his iron bidding. As we have said, there is no intention on the part of the Secession leaders to shrink from any consequences. To offer compromises to them has always been the veriest nonsense. Nothing but a revulsion of feeling on the part of the Southern masses will check them. This, in peaceful times, would take time, and perhaps an excited civil contest to make successful. If now these leaders are resolved upon proceeding to extremities, as probably they are, the appeal to "battle" is not far off. In that case civil war is at hand; and it will end eventually in the bloody downfall of Slavery. "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

## FROM VIRGINIA.

RAISING OF A PALMETTO FLAG-THE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, March 11, 1861. A Secession flag was hoisted in this city on Friday last. This interesting event took place in the immediate vicinity of the fish stalls attached to the old market, commonly known as the Lower Market-House. In this locality there are a number of small wooden tenements occupied as the renderies of fish, common whisky, oysters, &c., after market hours. During the late Presidential can-

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION. are beginning rather late in the day to ask | Bell and Everett flag-pole here, and from its lofty "shape and talent," and regularly bid at each election for the honorable post of poll bullies to demonstrations of a political character they take the lead here; aspirants for municipal effice are There is dissatisfaction, too, in regard to ques- to be seen, previous to election day, in close conround" by taking them aside and earnestly inquiring if a small consideration-one or two hunwished-for office, will induce them to take care of their interest at the polls. There men, I say, and from it flurg to the breeze the star-spangled all, they have been quick to catch the idea that any movement hostile to the Federal Government would be acceptable to a portion of the community whose favor they desire to secure; and emulous of the fame which attaches to the first movers in any great public demonstration, they took this step to give assurance to the citizens of The leading man in this flag-raising was John

Hegan, or, as he prefers to style himself, Hagan's city known as "Butchertown" are called. Hagan has a cart and wagon manufactory in the locality mentioned; he has been regarded as inpar with "Hagan's John," is to be classed with the lowest of the low. On this occasion John secured the services of a few musicians, and, in buggy at the head of an immense concourse of about thirty ragged citizens, who, having nothing opposing parties will arise in the South. On this clse to do and seeing a prospect of whisky before them, followed on. John presented a magnificent appearance. He was dressed in a blue coat with brase buttons, a splendid sword hung at his side, Government!" She left the Union to secure | ready to be fleshed in the body of any unfortu-Free Trade, and she intumates pretty strongly nate Union man who chanced to come in the way, and all this crowned with a tall milk-white slouch bat, caved in, of course, on the one side, and ad rned on the other with a huge cockade. On arriving at the fish-selling locality, the Palmette flag, instead of our own State ensign, was hoisted, amid the cheering of a large number of boys, ragged white men in search of "sperrits," and few unemployed negroes. This intelligent gathering was addressed, first by B. B. Douglas, State Senator from the King William district, full of whisky and patriotism. Then by Wm. T. Gordon, esq., Clerk of the House of Delegates. Ob. if his noble sire could have seen him, mounted upon a rude table, in this the lowest locality in the city, addressing a crowd composed of the very refuse of our population, how the blush of shame would have mantled his venerable cheek. Next came Charles Irving, of whom it may be said with more propriety than of any other man I ever knew, "he is an adventurer." His history is well known. He is the individual who was concerned in the duel between Clemmens and Wise, and who wrote one or two bitter articles at that time against the Governor and his son, in the replies to which he was decidedly the used-up party.

After Irving had ventilated his disunion ideas and sentiments, there were cads for "Cropper."

"Fhorbus, what a name, To fill the sounding trump of Fame!"

Cropper responded and mounted the table those who preceded him having gone to liquor. Cropper, like the rest, made an ass of himself, for the sake of a little brief popularity. He is a lawyer, not long a member of the bar in this city, and has not had many briefs. Cropper is not likely to increase his business by pursuing the thorny path of politics.

I am thus particular in noticing this flag-raising, because it is the first time that the fairest bunner that ever caught the beams of the rising sun has been pulled down in this city to give place to another. And, as if the very elements conspired against the unholy work, a strong wind from the South snapped the flag-staff midway in the night, and the morning saw the Palmetto flag fluttering ignominiously from the caves of the shanty over which it flaunted so arrogantly the evening before. It now floats at halfmast from a jagged stump. One word more on the subject: All Union-loving men may rest assured that nine-tenths of this community frowned upon this humiliation of our notional banner, and that not one respectable resident citizen was in any way connected with the affair.

The Committee on Federal Relations in the Convention reported on Saturday, as you are already apprised by the papers. The majority report is such as was generally expected, though it gives very little satisfaction to anybody. The fact that there were four different reports from the same Committee indicates an extraordinary absence of harmony and unanimity in sentiment and opinion, and gives the promise of a long and stormy debate. When the Convention first met, the general impression was that it would be in session not longer than two or three weeks. It bas now been in session nearly a month, and has done nothing but talk and resolve. It is stated that they have already planned work enough to keep them in session for some months to come. This is fine daily entertainment for the ladies, crowds of whom flock there daily, with their sewing or knitting in hard; but economical persons might consider it rather expensive to the State, costing, as it does, not less than \$1,500 per diem.

The House of Delegates took up the bill concerning the sale of the James River and Kanawha Canal to-day, and advanced it to its third reading. There is no doubt of its final passage, by which the sale of the Canal will be ratified, and thus a poble work, one of the very largest magnitude and importance, will pass into the hands of a foreign Government.

A terrible accident occurred at the Tredegar Iron Works to-day. While hoisting a heavy piece of ordnance, a windlass slipped from the hands of those who were turning it, striking yass a number of patriotic dehermen erected a Christopher Treey, one of the workmen, break-

ieg his shull. The wounded man presented a and has with him the skeletons of two of the martyrs shocking spectacle. Of course he cannot survive.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: In your paper of the 11th, you say, in speaking of the probable surrender of Fort Sumter: "The policy of the Government remains unchanged, and its firm foot is just as immovable as ever on the Constitution and the laws."

I earnestly hope so; but must confess that, to my msophis leated understanding, the surrender of the forts at the South by Mr. Lincoln looks as if the Southern Confederacy had carried their point, and as if the Republican party, which has barely come into power, were to be sold by the man whom they have looked to for prompt, vigorous, and decisive action for the pre- rvation of the public property and the execution of the laws. No man will deny that Mr. Lincoln's position is pecu-

liar and embarrassing; but how the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and the complete abandonment of the command of Charleston harbor-and of the whole State of South Carolina, for that matter-is to "kill Secretion," is a riddle which, as a constant and hitherto-except on one or two minor points-pleased and approving reader, I should like to have solved. If, as we are told, certain of Mr. Lincoln's suite

'cried for rage' when he determined upon his secret tight from Harrisburg to Washington, what will be their feelings when they see him surrendering the property which he has just "registered an oath in property which he mas just heaven" to protect! Yours,

FFor The Tribune. FEAR NOT FOR OUR FLAG.

FEAR not for our lov'd flag, although it is drooping; We have strong arms to goard it, with hearts warm and true; and true; Hearts as loyal as ever Old Bunker could boast of, Hearts as loyal as ever Old Bunker could boast of,

Stand ready to shield thee-our Red, White Blue.

Fear not for our lov'd flag, the Fagle still watches With his calm, steady eye, as he circles around; And the traitorous hand that first dares to touch it, His strong iron talons will strike to the ground. We have Fathers and Brothers and Husbands, God

bless them!
('Twould be cruel to sever Affection's strong tie): t had I a thousand, I'd say to my loved ones,
'Your country's in danger! haste! rescue or die!"

Fear not the' the death-shot is hustling around thee-And before thre may gather a murderous band— Tho' bay'ne's may gatter, and cannon may thunder— Tho' thy life's blood be drained for our dear, native

Stand firm by our banner! 'twas born 'mid commo Baptized in the blood of the true and the brave!

Then rally, bold hearts! 'round that dearly bought

treasure,
And long o'er the Land of the Free may it wave!
Etimeteck, New York, Feb. 22, 1981.
M. E. F.

And long o'er the Land of the Free may it wave!
Rhinebeck, New York, Feb. 22, 1981.

BRITISH VESSELS IN THE PORT OF
CHARLESTON.

In the British House o Commons, on the 22d ult.,
Mr. W. E. Forster asked the Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs whether he had any objection to lay
apon the table of the House a copy of the recent correspondence between her Majesty's Minister at Washington and the United States Secretary for Foreign
Affairs, relative to the clearance of British vessels at
the port of Charleston, South Carolina. He observed
that at the port in question the Federal officers of the
States had been superseded, and that that information
had been given to the British Consul by gentlemen
professing to act on behalf of the Convention of South
Carol ma. The House would observe that such a notification placed the owners and captains of British
vessels in considerable difficulty, inasmuch as the laws
of the United States imposed stringent penalties for
the non-observance of its revenue regulations, and he
was, therefore, anxiens to know whether her Majesity's Minister at Washington had been instructed to
ask the United States Government whether they
would hold responsible those British sbipmasters who,
under pressure of necessity, compiled with the
order of the Carolina Convention, and whether,
on the other band, they would indemnify them
from any consequences that might result from the
non-compliance with its regulations! The British trade with Charleston and the other Southern
from any consequences that might result from the
non-compliance with its regulations! The British trade with Charleston and the other Southern
from any consequences that might result from the
non-compliance with its regulations of the file of the
non-compliance with its regulations of the file
would not go into the general question whether diplomacy should be secret or not, but no one could doubt
that to attempt to carry out secret diplomacy with the
united States would be as importing any
on the other ride of the Atlan

to their interests as destructive to their nonor and the cause of humanity. [Hear, hear.]
Lord John Russell, in reply, said—With regard to the correspondence which the honorable member for Brudford wishes to obtain, I have to state that I shall Brudford wishes to obtain, I have to state that I shall be most willing to give it, and it will be presented on Monday next, and I may further say that that correspondence is highly honorable to our cosail at Charleston. He was placed in a position of great difficulty, not being able to acknowledge the new Government which sprung up, but at the same time be did not neglect the interests of British shipping. [Hear, hear.]

GLEANINGS FROM SOUTHERN MAILS. -Campbell Wallace, President of the East Ten nessee and Georgia Railroad, telegraphs from Knoxville, Tenn., March 10, that "there are no tariff obstructions on goods going to Nashville and Memphis this way. This may be relied on."

-One of the largest firms in Washington, which has done a great deal of Government work, has an order for \$40,000 worth of blank books, forms, &c., from the Southern Confederacy. Part of the order has been fulfilled. For the most part, it seems to be but a reprint of the old books of this Government.

-The late Adjutant-General Cooper, at the request of Jefferson Davis, has gone to Montgomery with the evident view to resume the same position in the South

-It is said that 400 artillerists or more are wanted for e guns on the Islands at Charleston. The portion of ol. Gregg's command previously left on Sullivan's Island joined the others on Morris Island, Wednesday evening. Gen. Beauregard has called for more troops. He is changing the position of the largest guns, and and preparing for protection from sea.

-The Louisville papers expose a plot which seems o have for its object the precipitation of Kentucky into the arms of the Secessionists. Messrs. R. McKee, W. Preston Johnston, C. Q. Armstrong, Blanton Dan can, R. T. Durrett and W. C. Brooks have been dis eeminating a circular calling upon the people to organize State Right Clubs, the members of which are to sign this formula:

to sign this formula:

"We, the undersigned, believing that the dissolution of the Union is a fact, and that Kentucky must
take her choice between the North and South, agree
to form an Association for the purpose of maintaining
Southern rights and placing Kentucky in her proper osition with the South.

The gentlemen above named also called on the per ple to appoint delegates to a Convention, which shall semble at Frankfort, on March 20. -A messenger of the Interior Department, who re-

ceived from Secretary Thompson the traitorous dispatch about sending the Star of the West to Charleston, and who laid it before Attorney-General Beach before dispatching it, is said to have received promotion for his patriotism."

-The recent resignation of Captain Withers of the United States Army was not prompted by sympathy with secession. The Captain married a Spanish lady at San Antonio, Texas, where she has a large and valuable property menaced by political disturbances, and as she has no one at home to take care of her property interests, her husband was forced to resign his comnission in order that he might go to Texas for that

-A Charleston correspondent of The Richmond

ing his jaws, erushing all his teeth, and fractur- Dispatch says: "Dr. Maddux of your city is here, that that wicked man Wise of your State had hung at Harper's Ferry."

-The Pensacola Observer of the 4th instant learns that Major Chase has resigned his position as commander of the forces at the Navy-Yard, and that Colo nel Forney will remain in command until further orders from the Executive Department of the Confederate States.

-Some of the fire-enters seem really to entertain the idea of an invasion of the North. A Charleston corres-

The project which I hinted at yesterday of an invading army, I find is now the order of the day, and that the battle ground will be charged from South Carolina to another local ty not ten thousand miles from you, is in my judgment a fixed fact. If I were to predict, that in sixty days the City of Washington would be rared now Lincoln prevently. in sixty days the City of Washington would be rared so that a 1 low share should be run over the place where now Lincoln nervously rests, and that magnificent monument of former greatness, the Capitol, would be blown sky-bigh, I might not in such a prediction be a false prophet. I, like many a Southern man, have a few cents invested in that other monument begun years ago to the memory of George Washington, which monument, if left to Black Republican keeping, I hope to see reat in twain from top to bottom. Some of your submission readers may call this vandalism. It natters not with ne what they call it; that monument will never be allowed to stand on Black Republican soil, and you may take that as another prediction. If will never be allowed to stand on Black Republican soil, and you may take that as another prediction. If you will look to The Courier of the date of the £th inst., you will see my invading plot hinted at there. The Southern heart is fired now, and that fire will not be easily quenched, nor will it be, I fear, unless it be quenched in blood.

-A letter from Montgomery records an irreconcilable difference of opinion in the Traitor Congress upon the slave-trade. The new Constitution seems to leave the business untouched. The letter-writer says:

the business untouched. The letter-writer says:

It is now feared that the Government will pass no law for the prohibition and punishment of the slave-trade. True, the Congress did manage to compromise upon a law against the traffic by denominating the crime a high middem-anor, and making its punishment trifling; but even this I learn the President has wisely concluded to veto—though the fact is kept, like everything, until it leaks out. What his reasons for a veto were, I am unable to say; and I believe the Congress is unable to pass the bill over his veto, on account of the diversity of sentiment among its members. The pro-shave-trade men are numerous, and I doubt not could successfully manage to draw on their side a little over one-third of the whole. That is enough, and thus the matter must rest for the present. the matter must rest for the present.

-The tariff trouble of the Rebel States bids fair to undermine their sham Union. The correspondent of The Baltimore American says:

"The tariff (and here is a bone of contention for the "The tariff (and here is a bone of contention for the future of the Confederacy as well as the present) excise no little of public attention. Georgia must have a tariff—so must Lonisianis, and so must Alabama. All three are manufacturing States, and must have protection. South Carolina, Texas, Miesie-ippi, and Florida will not agree to it. The fight will be conducted on the same broad principles as in the olden time. It will rack the new Confederacy as it did the old—and there will come onother Secession."

-That the reports of starvation in Mississippi were not unfounded, is proved by the following remarkable statement from The Brandon (Miss.) Republican:

'Major Hawkins is now on his way to the Western

States to buy core, as sgent for his friends and n-igh-bors. He showed us a list of those who had requested him to purchase for them, and also a list of those who were in a destitute condition and compelled to ask the citizens of the Western States, through him, to give them corn to keep them and their families from starving. The two lists comprised 279 names."

-The ordinance for the permanent scizure of the Government money at New-Orleans, adopted by the body of thieves calling themselves the Louisiana State

body of thieves calling themselves the Louisiana State Convention, reads as follows:
AN ORDINANCE to transfer certain funds to the Government of the Confederate States of America.

SECTION I. It is hereby ordained. That the sum of three bundred and eighty since thousand two handred and sixty-even deliars and forty-six cents, now in the hemsel of A. J. Orito, State Deportary, and known as the Builton Fund, be transferred to the tower-timent of the Confederate States of America, and that said State Deportary be and he is hereby substituting and instructed to pay said sum upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of said Confederate States.

SEC 2. It is further ordained, That he sum of one hundred and intervent doubter and and toty-even thousand five hundred and intervent dollars and sixty-six cents, being the balance received by said State Depositary from the Chaton-House, the State of January last, be transferred to and Government, and paid by said Depositary upon the order of said Secretary.

—The Mobile papers are rejoicing over the receipt of

-The Mobile papers are rejoicing over the receipt of the big guns cast at Richmond for the State of Alabama; the big guns cast at Richmond for the State of Alabama:
The guns, which are of 10-inch caliber, are 9 feet deep in the bore, with a foot of sol d fron in the breech, the entire length being 10 feet 6 inches. They are 19 inches in diameter at the muzzle and about 32 at the breech, and weigh respectively 15,553 and 15,00 pounds. The trunions are 10 inches in diameter, and measure about 4 feet from end to end. The hollow shot have a cavity of about 3 inches in diameter, which produces but little diminution in the weight of the ball, and practically none in its strength, so that it will penetrate wherever a solid shot of the same dimensions would, and then explode. One object of these guns etrate wherever a solid shot of the same dimensions would, and then explode. One object of these guns being to fire effectively at long range, it is necessary they should have a greater slope of elevation, and a more speedy means for changing it, than ordinary pieces, for which purpose ratchet teeth are cut in the breech. The carrages, intended to traverse on pivots, present nothing remarkable to the eye; but for convenience of transferring them from place to place, they are wised with wheels 84 feet in diameter and 54 inches in the tread.

-It seems that Browne of the late Old Public Func tionary's newspaper had, or thought he had, urgent reasons for quitting Washington. A washington dis-

patch in a New-Orleans paper says:

Mr. Browne, Assistant Secretary of State of the Confederate States, was in this city yesterday, but hearing that he was threatened with arrest by the Government he left immediately.

-Sepator Slidell of Houms fraud fame, it appears was offered a Commissionership to Europe, by Jefferson Davis, but sagaciously dectined.

-The latest news about the Texas election is in The Houston Telegraph of the 5th inst.:

The entire vote heard from is about 32,500, of which se Secession ticket has about 27,500. The total vote the Seccesion ticket ma about 2.7. Autorney-Gen-in the several counties, in August, for Attorney-Gen-eral, was 31,000. The total vote in the whole state, on that election, was 56,000. From present indica-tions the total vote in the late election for Secession will reach 60,000, from which the Secession ticket has eccived about 50,000.

-The Galveston Civilian of the 4th says there was remor current, but not generally believed, that Capt. Hill had surrendered Fort Brown. The same paper

Some time during last night a row occurred at the Some time during his light a Navelle was shot and ladly wounded, and Mr. Martin Ravelle was shot and ladly wounded, and Mr. Sylvester badly cut in attempting to stop the disturbance. Burns, a paglist, and a party with him, are charged with having caused the disturbance. One of the rioters was stot, though we believe not seriously injured, by Officer Diereks, before he could be arrested. Mr. Ravelle is, we believe, the only person dangerously wounded.

-The court journal of the Southern Government-

The Confederacy—of the 9th inst. says; Mrs. President Davis, who has already made a most Mrs. President Davis, who has already made a most favorable impression on our community, left last Thursday for her home in Mississippi. She purposes, however, to return shorely with her family, and will occupy the handsome residence of Col. Edmund Harrison, on Washington street, which will be the "Ware House" for this year at least. The President is still at the Exchange Hotel, where his time is almost constantly engrossed with official business.

-The Indianapolis Journal says that Major Me Clure, the traitorous paymaster of the United States troops in Texas, is probably Daniel McClure, formerly of Martinsville, Ind., and more recently Democratic Secretary of State, which office he resigned for a military position in Texas.

-Judge R. L. Caruthers, one of Tennessee's delegates in the Peace Conference, made a speech at Leba-

non, Tenn., on the 4th inst. The Herald reports:

There was throughout his remarks an expressed derotion to the Union which none could mistake—and, in the midst of the jarring elements of the political world, we were told that there was still some room for the patriot and the lover of his country to hope for peace, and a perfect restoration of our former prosperity. Judge C. believed there were those in the South who favored dismion for dismion's sake. With such who invored distinct for distinct stake. With such he had no sympathy. He ardently desires a settlement in the Union, for until every remedy known to man has been thoroughly tried and found ineffectual, it does not become a patriot to speak of separation—secession he would not call it, for that was an abominable word, and not known to the Constitution. His speech was

-- According to a Washington letter in The Charleston Mescury, "West Pointers, who have resigned from the United States Army, are going to have a full

show of ample justice in the Confederate States' Army. It is understood to be the settled policy that civilians, who have not seen actual service, will have to yield in rank to graduates of West Point and officers who have already been in service. This course is to be adopted to insure having the right men in the right places, and

no mistakes in the start." -The following is an extract from the Montgomery

correspondence of The Charleston Mercury;
"On account of the small ine of the future House On account of the simil De of the future House of Representatives of the Confederate States under the old apportionment, it is not unlikely that it will be altered so as to afford a larger and more efficient body. It is to be boped that a full representation will be given to negroes as present, which would partially remedy the evil of too small a house."

-A Southern gentleman who resides in Augusta, Ga. writes thus to The National Intelligencer:
"If the South were merely I t alone for six months,

"If the South were merely It alone for six months, we would probably try at the next general election to get back. The new tariff will open both eyes and pockets—three to four cents per pound on cheese, four to five cents on batter, two to two and a half cents on sugar, two and a half to twenty-five cents on tobacco, affect every one, and that sensibly. Prices have advanced, and are still ascending. Our regular army has one hundred and forty erlieted in this city, and a many in Savannah. Nine-tenths of our youth go constantly armed, and the common use of deadly weapons is qui e disregarded. No control can be exercised over a had after he is fourteen or fifteen. He becomes Mr. So-and-so, and acknowledges no master. While our free trade doubles our tariit, our postal facilities will also be decreased. Letter portage will probably be raised to ten or twenty-five cents, and off the immediate line of the railways there will probably he as much as one muil a week. Of course, therefore, we will like seccession the better as we become the better acquainted with it."

-Several traders who went to Charleston in the steamship South Carolina with shoes for sale (says The Boston Traveller of last evening), returned in that vessel because they found they would be taxed twentyfive per cent under a recent law to prevent non-residenis from engaging in business there. Their goods were seized, but subsequently returned and brought

-We find this paragraph in The Baltimore Patriol of Monday:
"We understand that it is in contemplation by a

We inderstand that it is a concentration of your a few gentlemen to establish during the pre-ent your a factory at Latherville, on the Northern Co trail Railway, for the manufacture of boots and success. The intention is to go into this business on a large scale, so as to give employment to a great number of bands. We trust the contemplated enterprise may not be frustrated."

-We publish the following items which have just been received by a dergyman from a reliable friend South. His letter is dated Feb. 22d (----, La.) He "To-day has been a gain day in -

the honor, the integrity, the supremary of the malous. Believe me, if we are firmly, but not harshly, deals with, the rent-up feelings of those of us in whom a span k of patriction us left cannot be resimiled two months longer. We shall relly to the Federal standand and beg to be all-wed to proceed now feating to the Union. The companies a month ago met almost every night and several afternoons in the week for drill. Now they sat, drink, and doubtless sleep in their regimentals."

-We find the following account of a slave homicide

in The Columbus (Geo.) Times of the 8th inst.:

Mr. Robert Wicker, an overseer on the plantation of Mr. Robert Wicker, an overseer on the plantation of the Hon. A. H. Chappell of this city, was hilled, on Wednesday morning last, in Macon County, Ala., by a negro belonging to Mr. John Wright. The boy was found on the plantation of Chappell, which he had been forbidden to visit, both by Col. C. and his over-seer. Mr. Wicker totand him in one of the negro cah-ins, about daylight and ordered him to pull off ris cost. The boy refused, drew a knife and made for the door. Mr. Wicker seized him, and both fell out on the ground tegether, the boy inflicting a mortal wound. door. Mr. Wicker seized him, and both fell out on the ground together, the boy inflicing a mortal wound upon him on the left side, just below the ciaphragma. Mr. Wicker died on Wednesday night. The negro-made his escape, but we learn has since been arrested.

-In the Georgia Convention, an ordinance is pressed which requires all Federal officers in that State, except hose in the mail service, to resign within ten days after cnowledge of the passage of the act, under pain of forfeiting all their property, both real and personal. If no one comes forward, for the sake of naif the money, to play informer, Grand Juries are to set the busine

-We learn, says The Ruleigh Register of Saturday, that the official returns from all but two counties are in, and that no Convention has a majority of about 1,200 This settles the matter. The Register, published in the same city, says that if the Convention should not be called by popular vote, Gov. Ellis will at once issue his proclamation for the reassembling of the Legislature, and there is no telling if they will not order, peremptorily, the election of delegates, without giving the people the opportunity to say whether or not they wish a Convention.

-Alfred, a slave of Mr. Wm. Stephens of Favetteville, Tenn., who had been indicted, tried, and condemned for the murder of his master, was hung in Fayetteville last Friday, in the presence of a large number

-The City of Montgomery is at present crowded with Congressmen, members of the Convention, Commissioners, office-seekers, and vistinguished strangers; among whom are a number of gentlemen distinguished for military and naval achievements, and not a few who have earned fame in the more peaceful, but no less important sphere of statesmanship. The hotels and bearding-houses are full from basement to attic, and even parlors and reading-rooms are temporarily converted into sleeping spartments.

-The Hon. Wm. B. Stokes, member of Congress from the IVth Congressional District of Tennessee, ar rived at Nashville a few days ago, where he made & speech to a large assemblage of his fellow-citizens. He assured them that the Republican party had backed down from the Chicago platform. He warned the peodown from the Chicago platform. He warned the people against the acquisition of future Territories, if they could not now settle their differences with the Territory they now poscess. He had voted for the Crittenden propositions, but with a protest; he protested against the clause relating to future Territories. If, by humbling himself upon his kness, and praying for three months, he could remove the inhabitants from the Territories, he would not do it; and he would then be willing to pray for three months more, if, by to doing, he could have these Territories deluged with water; and hid away forever. Speaking of the Southern he could have these Territories deluged with water, and hid away forever. Speaking of the Southers Confederacy, he said that, while he lived and breathed he would go into no such concern, because he had no confidence in it. He told the direct sfied that, if they wanted to go into a Southern Confederacy, for God sake to go, and do not stay here stirring up rebellions.

-At a meeting of nearly all the Virginia students at the University of Virginia a few days since, resolution in favor of immediate secession were unanimously

-Brigham Young has spoken. The news of sec sion having reached there on a Sunday, it was read to the crowd in the Tabernacle. The Prophet duffed his overcoat, and took the restorm overcost, and took the restrum. He commenced with